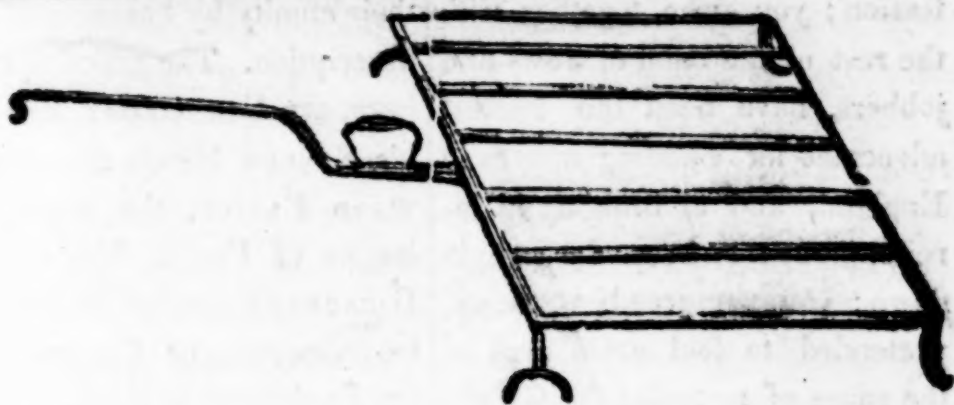


# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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“ It would be very advantageous for the Greeks and for morality in general, that the DAY OF JUDGMENT were arrived, for all those who have had the handling of the money destined for Greece.”—*Count Palma's Pamphlet, published in London, 1826.*

TO THE  
**GREEK BONDHOLDERS.**  
ON  
BURDETT AND HOBHOUSE'S  
METHOD OF  
**SAVING GREECE BY GALLOWAY'S STEAM,**  
AND OF SECURING  
**PURITY OF ELECTION!!!**

*Kensington, 27th Sept. 1827.*

**GREEDY FOOLS,**

You have lost your money; you have deservedly lost your money. This punishment of you is just, as far as it goes; but it is not so great as you deserve. It is not sufficient that you lose your money: you ought to be made

know how you have lost it, which, if you be not the merest brutes that ever walked upon the earth, must necessarily add to your sufferings. Your hypocrisy has met with suitable chastisement. You, you money-jobbers and usurers, who have always been the deadly enemies of the liberties of Eng-

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

lishmen; you, who are Jews in soul though Christians by profession; you, who, together with the rest of the band of Jews and jobbers, have been the loudest advocates for standing armies in England, and of bringing in foreign troops to keep the people down; you, you greedy wretches, pretended to feel great zeal in the cause of restoring the Greeks to liberty; but, you, at the same time, took special care to *assist* their cause in such a way as *you thought would give you from ten to fifteen per cent. for your money!* Disinterested devils, as you are, you grieve however, that you have lost both interest and principal; and now, in order to prolong, and, if possible, to perpetuate your grief (for *shame* you have none), I will put upon record the curious series of transactions, by which you have been "*choused*;" by which you have been turned into the streets, instead of entering a palace; by which rags instead of silks, have been placed upon your bodies.

This is not only just: your punishment is not only due to you, but it is inflicted by the properest hands in the world: you owe it to persons that you have been crying up; that you have been applauding for years; and, which is sin-

gular enough, too, notorious *enemies of mine*, who have discovered their enmity by baseness of every description. The grand operators here, are SIR GLORY BURDETT, his SANCHE HOBBHOUSE, and EDWARD ELLICE, the worthy colleague of PETER MOORE. The RICARDOS appeared to have acted as treasurers or Chancellors of the Exchequer to them.

In order to have a clear view of the matter, we must take and insert, from a Pamphlet before us, several documents, of which no just analysis can be given, they being perfectly inimitable.

A Brighton newspaper, called the "Guardian;" by-the-bye, it is wonderful, that any distress or misery should exist in a country where there are so many *Guardians*, of which the patriots of the press have furnished one or more for every considerable town in the kingdom; this Brighton newspaper has published some observations on this subject, which, as far as they go, are just enough; but they stop so much short of the mark, that nothing like justice is done by them to the renowned patriots whose conduct we are now going to see displayed.

The public has before seen something of the workings of the

patriots HUME and BOWRING. I am now going to amuse my readers with an exhibition of the workings of the patriots BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, ELLICE, and RICARDO. The three former are pretty fair specimens of what pompous empty BURDETT calls, the "Gentlemen of England;" and the RICARDOS are certainly not less entitled to the appellation, seeing that each of them has in hand, actually in hand, an English estate equal to that possessed by "Glory" himself, which estates, according to "Glory's" notion, they are entitled to, as fairly as a shoemaker is entitled to the price of the shoes he has *made* and sold. If "Glory" live a few years longer; only a few, he will see his doctrines put to the test.

The basis of all the proceedings, of which I am about to speak, was a *loan to the Greek Government*. It is pretty notorious that this Government, as it is called, was and is, no Government at all; but, an assemblage of persons who had taken a lead in a project to render Greece, which had long been a colony of Turkey, independent of the Turks, after the fashion of South America. The projects of independence; these schemes of giving *liberty* have all been accompanied by *Loans* con-

tracted by the *patriots* who have placed themselves at the head of the projects. Accordingly, the moment that there was a talk about giving *liberty* to Greece, there was a talk about a *Loan to Greece!* and who was to lend the money to these *Greek patriots*? why, the greedy fools in England, to which greedy fools I am now addressing myself. When, therefore, there is a talk about ill using the poor Greeks; about the loss of *Greece*; about taking the *Greek* money and misapplying it; when there is a talk of this sort, deception is the object: there is no *Greek* money; it is all *English* money; it is all loss to *English* people; and, any thing but a naked fool, must see that the whole of the concern consists of getting money out of the pockets of greedy usury-loving fools in England, and putting that money into the pockets of the *patriots* on both sides of the water.

There have been two pamphlets relating to this matter, published in London: one by COUNT PALMA, who probably is a Greek man, and who appears to have been outrageously indignant at the conduct of SIR GLORY and his associates; and the other, without a name, but under the direction of one of the Greek Deputies. The



former pamphlet was published in 1826; the latter in this present month of September 1827. These two pamphlets are now before me on the table; and, from them, I am now proceeding to show **HOW IT IS** that you, you greedy English fools, have got yourselves into rags instead of silks and gold lace.

The *Greek Government* had sent, in February 1825, three **Deputies** to England, to represent it here and to act for it. Their names were **ORLANDO, ZAMIS,** and **LURIOTTIS.** These gentlemen contracted for a loan of *two millions sterling*, and the loan contractors were **JACOB and SAMSON RICARDO.** The terms of the loan were, 55*l.* 10*s.* sterling for every 100*l.* stock; that is to say, any one of you, base miscreants, or any female devil of a fundholder, any blood-sucking vermin of your description, who would see the people of England all run through with bayonets, rather than see *her* "*securities*" put in jeopardy; any she vagabond of this sort, that bought a bond of this loan, was to give 55*l.* 10*s.* for it: and for that 55*l.* 10*s.* was duly and truly to receive 5*l.* *per cent.* *per annum!* But it is necessary to observe here, that the 55*l.* 10*s.* was the price which the **RICARDOS**

were to pay to the **Deputies**; and here, let me ask you to look attentively at this transaction. Here are the patriots of Greece, co-operating with **SIR GLORY** and the no other less patriots of England, to make the people of Greece pay a *hundred pounds* for every *fifty-five pounds ten shillings* they received from the **RICARDOS.** So that, the poor people of Greece, if they had, unfortunately for them, been what these men call *liberated*, or what **SIR GLORY** and **HOBHOUSE** call "*saved*;" if this people had been so unhappy as to be saved, generations of them, yet unborn, would have had to pay to our infamous Jews and jobbers, male and female, the interest of two millions of money in consequence of their Government having received, from the **RICARDOS**, *one million one hundred and ten thousand pounds.* Happy for these poor devoted Greeks, that **SIR GLORY**, and **SANCHO**, and their worthy colleague **EDWARD ELLICE**, have failed to "*save*" them. Salvation would, to them, have been perdition. Happy, indeed, for the Greeks, that they are likely to remain in the hands of the Turks instead of being grasped by the Jews.

But, now comes your part of the matter. The patriots **Ri-**



CARDO contract for the Loan at 55*l.* 10*s.* ; but *they* do not keep the stock. *They* sell the stock. You, you greedy fools, buy it at a price something higher than 55*l.* 10*s.* ; and observe, that any other patriots, who might take a lead and be in the secret, might purchase first of the RICARDOS, and then sell again to fools like you ; and this is what they actually did, taking special care not to keep the stock in their own hands, when it *became likely to decline in value!* We saw how the bonnie Scot, JOSEPH HUME, managed this matter. He and his beloved friend DAVID RICARDO, always pulled together in the "honourable house." JOSEPH learnt of DAVID, I suppose, the great art of "*watching the turn of the market;*" and we saw, that he did watch it with great attention and success ; for that he took care to get rid of his bonds, without any loss whatsoever, when every body else who held bonds were losing by them. This true Philhellene was a specimen of the general body bearing that name ; but, they were not all so lucky as JOSEPH. Your share of the concern has been less prosperous ; you could not watch the "turn of the market," not being in the secret of the market.

The Greek bonds fell in price, till now they have become worth really nothing at all ; and they pass for being worth only *fifteen pounds* for the hundred pounds stock. They are *nominally* worth the fifteen pounds ; they are really worth perhaps nothing at all ; but supposing them to be worth the fifteen pounds, you have *lost about forty-five pounds by the purchase of every bond.* Supposing them to be worth *something*, which I greatly doubt, they cannot be worth, in reality, more than ten pounds each ; and here you lose then, fifty pounds ; because you gave the RICARDOS, or the loan jobbers under them, about sixty pounds for the hundred pounds stock.

This, then, is your loss ; thus have you been ruined, or the greater part of you, and I am about to show what has been the *cause* of your ruin. The value of the stock depended, and necessarily must depend, upon the success of the "*Greek cause;*" because if the Greek Government did not pay the interest upon the stock, the stock was good for nothing ; and it was clear they could not pay the interest upon the stock, unless they had the power of *collecting taxes* in Greece. This power they could not have until,

they had freed the country from the power of the Turks: to do this, fighting was necessary; to fight, there must be the means; and, now we come to the subject of the present address to you, namely, the means that were, or ought to be, intended to be employed in this service, and to effect this object. The war was going on principally by sea. A naval officer was therefore wanted. This naval officer was LORD COCHRANE. The sort of force required by him was steam-boats. The steam-boats were ordered and contracted for, to be ready in four months from the month of August, 1825. There were to be six steam-boats. Only *one*, out of the six, has yet left England, though they all ought to have left it nearly two years ago! That one appears to have got no further than *Gibraltar*; and seems, now, to be incapable of proceeding any further! Here, then, is the *cause* of your losses on Greek bonds; and it will, I dare say, be gratifying to you to know, that the actors in this steam-boat affair; the great actors, the "master minds," have been BURDETT, the *patriotic* BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, and ELLICE, suitably fitted out with treasurers in the excellent persons of JACOB and SAMSON RICARDO.

An ordinary reader will exclaim, What can BURDETT and HOBHOUSE and ELLICE have to do with the matter? They were not Greek Deputies: they had nothing to do with lending the money, any more than any body else. The fact is, however, that they had every thing to do with it; and that these three, together with RICARDO, took *all* the power out of the hands of the Deputies. They formed part of the GREEK COMMITTEE; and they, having RICARDO with them (who had the money in his hands), assumed to themselves the office of watching over and managing the whole of the affairs relative to the defence of Greece. In virtue of these their powers, they recommended, as they call it, the employment of LORD COCHRANE as the Grecian Admiral, and the fitting out of steam-vessels to be employed under him. LORD COCHRANE had returned to England in the month of July, 1825. Soon after his arrival, BURDETT and Co., by which I mean HOBHOUSE, ELLICE, and RICARDO, proposed to the Deputies, to appropriate part of the proceeds of the Loan to the fitting out a flotilla of steam-boats, to be *placed under his Lordship's command*; and BURDETT and Co. offered to stipulate, that, with

such an armament (six steam-vessels), LORD COCHRANE should enter into the service of the Greeks, as their Admiral. The Deputies themselves were averse from this project at first; but they soon found that they had no power to resist; and they entered into an agreement with LORD COCHRANE, at the dictation, in reality, of BURDETT and Co. It is curious to observe, that BURDETT and Co. made the arrangement; signed the arrangement; say they do it by desire of the Greek Deputies, and on their part, and yet, at the same time, they say that the terms had been agreed upon between the parties: these curious documents are here taken from the last mentioned pamphlet, and are as follows:—

(Copy.)

London, August 17th, 1825.

We, the undersigned, have concluded an arrangement on the part, and by the desire, of the Greek Deputies, with Lord Cochrane, on the terms agreed upon between the parties, and expressed in the paper annexed to this Memorandum; according to which, Lord Cochrane has engaged to take the command of a flotilla now fitting out in this country for the service of Greece; and also to assume, under the authority of the Greek government, the direction of the whole foreign auxiliary marine force now employed, or to be employed, by that government, in their present war with the Turks. And we further stipulate, that, on the payment of the sum of money agreed to be delivered to Lord Cochrane in

consideration of his services, Lord Cochrane will himself sign his name to the annexed, or a similar agreement, between himself and the Greek Deputies.

(Signed) FRANCIS BURDETT,  
JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE,  
EDWARD ELLICE.

[Translation of the paper above referred to.]

Stipulations entered into between Lord Cochrane, on the one part, and the Greek Deputies, J. Orlando and A. Luriotis, on the other:—

1. The Greek Deputies engage Lord Cochrane, from the present time, until the triumph of their cause, in the service of the Greek government, as Admiral of the whole of the foreign auxiliary fleet, in the war which now exists between Greece and Turkey.

2. The Greek Deputies shall furnish six steam-vessels, which shall sail from this country for Greece, with Lord Cochrane, in two months, or two months and a half at the latest.

3. Lord Cochrane engages, on his honour, to acknowledge, in every respect, the government and the laws of Greece, so far as concerns the command of the auxiliary force against the Turks.

4. The Greek Deputies, conformably to the second article of these Stipulations, engage to purchase, arm, and equip, six steam-vessels, with the least possible delay,—[en se dirigeant même d'après les conseils que Lord Cochrane voudra leur donner;] guiding themselves, nevertheless, by the advice which Lord Cochrane may think proper to give them. The vessels shall be placed under the orders of Lord Cochrane, who shall immediately proceed to Greece, in order to concert measures with the Greek government; and, it is agreed, that, should the Greek government think proper to employ any Greek sailors on board the steam vessels, Lord Cochrane engages to take a part of them on board each of these vessels.



5. Lord Cochrane reserves to himself the right of appointing his officers and sailors.

6. The Greek Deputies, in order to provide for the expenses of this expedition, as well in what regards the purchase, arming, equipment, and sailors' pay, as the recompense of Lord Cochrane, shall furnish a sum of money, *which shall in no case exceed 150,000*l.**; that is to say, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

7. As soon as peace shall be concluded between the Greeks and Turks, Lord Cochrane shall place at the disposal of the Greek government the *six steam-vessels*, in whatever condition they may be, as well as every other article belonging to the same government.

8. All the prizes which Lord Cochrane shall take from the enemy, and which shall be adjudged good prizes by the maritime tribunals at Napoli di Romania, shall be divided according to the custom established in England.

9. In consideration of a demand of 57,000*l.*, that is, fifty-seven thousand pounds sterling, which Lord Cochrane has on the Brazilian government, and which *may be lost* to him in consequence of this engagement with the Greek government; the Deputies, in the name of their government, engage to indemnify him for this loss by the payment of 37,000*l.*, that is, thirty-seven thousand pounds sterling; which shall be *deposited with Sir F. Burdett*, to be paid by him to Lord Cochrane, *as he may think proper*; that is to say, either alter or before the departure of Lord Cochrane for Greece, when he shall have taken the command of this expedition. With respect to the 20,000*l.*, that is, twenty thousand pounds sterling, which remain to complete the sum of fifty-seven thousand pounds sterling, which Lord Cochrane *may lose*, this sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling shall be also paid to him as soon as

the independence of Greece shall be established.

10. The Greek government shall remit every six months the sailors' pay, which will be fixed in a separate list.

11. The Greek government shall furnish provisions and stores for the armament the whole time it shall continue in its service.

Made at London, this 16th August, 1825.

If it were not calculated to throw a slur upon that precious commodity called patriotism, I would stop here, to laugh for a quarter of an hour at the contents of the ninth clause of the agreement above inserted. Greedy foels, I do not ask you to join in the laugh; but I do ask my readers in general to look well at this ninth clause; and then say what they think of old daddy BURDETT, who thus gets 37,000*l.* of the money of the bondholders into his hands, to be paid to LORD COCHRANE, as he, BURDETT, may think proper; and too, observe, in virtue of an arrangement, concluded by himself and his co-operators. First BURDETT and Co. enter into a sort of engagement with LORD COCHRANE; they then "recommend" to the Deputies to make a formal agreement with him; they then conclude an arrangement with him "by desire" of those very Deputies to whom they had "recom-

mended" to make the agreement. Thus BURDETT gets into his hands 37,000*l.* of the Greek Loan, which he is to pay to LORD COCHRANE as he, BURDETT, may *think proper*, continuing all the while to be an object of adoration of those base slaves, who can see no fault, who can see nothing to reproach, in twenty thousand acres of land!

Do my readers understand (I do not) how it can be consistent with any thing that was ever called patriotism before, to give LORD COCHRANE 37,000*l.* to begin with, of the money belonging to the English bondholders, to indemnify him, *for a claim* which he has upon the Emperor DON PEDRO, and which "*MAY be lost*" to him, in consequence of this engagement with the Greek Government! I should be glad if some of the illuminati of the liberals; if some one, under the "*march of mind*"; if some one, living in a state of "*the high intellectual improvement of the age,*" would explain clearly to me the moral fitness of BURDETT thus taking into his hands, on this score, 37,000*l.* belonging in fact to the English holders of Greek stock. I think I see, here, the real foundation of the whole of this steam-boat project. Of the whole of the six

steam-vessels, only one of them has yet put to sea, though, according to the agreement, they were to sail from this country to Greece in two months at the *latest* from the 16th August, 1825.

We are now to see how it has happened that these steam-boats did not sail; that they have not sailed yet; that they are not now one quarter, perhaps, completed even to *this day*; and that all the promises made by BURDETT and Co., as to their efficacy in saving of Greece, have been proved to be false.

The agreement with LORD COCHRANE was no sooner concluded, than LORD COCHRANE departed for Scotland for three weeks 'on his own private affairs.' The Deputies, who were anxious to purchase the steam-vessels in order that he might be off to Greece, complained in a letter to BURDETT and HOBHOUSE (dated September the 8th), that LORD COCHRANE was absent, and that they were impatient to know what steps were taking to get the steam-boats ready, LORD COCHRANE having promised "to take Liverpool and Glasgow in his way to see if any steam-boats could be purchased there." I here insert their letter, together with HOBHOUSE's answer.

To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P.,  
and J. C. Hobhouse, Esq., M.P.

*Sackville Street; Sept. 8, 1825.*

Gentlemen,—Since the arrangements which we made with Lord Cochrane, prior to his departure for Scotland, we have not received any information from him, and are, in consequence, ignorant if any measures have been taken to expedite the equipment of the flotilla destined for Greece. We are now arrived at the period which was fixed for commencing the business, still, however, we do not see any preparation; and, as the success of this expedition depends materially upon dispatch, and as you have yourselves remarked how precious time was, on account of the late events in the Peloponessus, we think we ought not to defer testifying to you our apprehensions respecting the delay which appears to threaten this expedition; and we flatter ourselves the lively interest you take in the success of our cause will furnish ample excuse for once more importuning you on our affairs. Will you have the kindness to inform us if Lord Cochrane will soon be in London, and if we may calculate upon seeing the armament ready at the time fixed in the contract? We feel extremely desirous that the determination upon this point should be prompt, that we may know when we shall be enabled to commence our labours, in order to which it is indispensable to have the opinion of Lord Cochrane. We are happy to have it in our power to inform you that the latest intelligence from the Peloponessus is of a very favourable nature. We have received letters stating that in Western Greece the Turks commanded by Reschid Pacha have been completely beaten under the Walls of Missolonghi, and that they have been forced to raise the siege of that town.

We have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.

*Kemble House, Cirencester;  
Sept. 14, 1825.*

Gentlemen,—Sir Francis Burdett has transmitted to me a letter addressed to him and to myself respecting Lord Cochrane's absence from London.

In consequence of this letter, and of a communication from Sir Francis, I beg to inform you that Lord Cochrane has more than once written to Sir F. Burdett, stating his readiness and eagerness to fulfil his part of the engagement with you, and complaining of the apparent negligence of those who have undertaken to conduct the preparations for the expedition. He has also *remonstrated* upon the subject of the *order for the steam-boats* being more limited than *your contract stipulated*; and Sir F. Burdett has conveyed his remonstrance to Mr. Ellice, who, I presume, has taken the necessary steps.

His Lordship has been making inquiries at Glasgow and other places respecting steam-engines, and is no less anxious than yourselves for the speedy construction of the boats. But you must recollect that all that Lord Cochrane has undertaken to do is to command the expedition, *and that the preparation of the boats belongs to you and your agents.*

The advice and counsel of Lord Cochrane were to be accepted, if you chose to ask, and he chose to give them; *but, of course, the procuring the vessels must devolve upon you.*

Lord Cochrane is to be found by a letter addressed to him at Edinburgh; and I have no doubt he will pay every attention to your communication.

I am delighted to hear the good news from Greece, and trust that it will be confirmed by the next intelligence.

Believe me, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient and faithful Servant,  
(Signed) JOHN C. HOBHOUSE.

To Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis,  
Deputies from Greece.



Here it is to be observed, that the Deputies had, at the instance of BURDETT and Co., deposited 150,000*l.* of the loan in the hands of RICARDO, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of this expedition of steam-boats. This letter of HOBHOUSE tells the Deputies that the procuring of the vessels *they* had to perform, that the preparation of the boats belonged to *them or their agents*. While he was writing thus to them, at that very time all authority had been taken out of the hands of the Deputies as to this matter. Instead of *purchasing vessels*, as the Deputies stipulated to do in the sixth clause of the agreement with LORD COCHRANE, the RICARDOS (who, observe, had got the money into their hands) proceeded to make a bargain with GALLOWAY of West Smithfield, who calls himself an engineer. They entered into a contract with him for the *building and fitting out* four of these vessels. The Deputies fished out this fact from the RICARDOS, and they never had been in any manner consulted upon it; but, as they say themselves, "*were treated as if here-for no other purpose but to sign or sanction the orders for money to defray the expenses.*" Let us now take the document relating

to this stage of the affair, and first a copy of the memorandum of agreement between GALLOWAY and the RICARDOS.

(Copy.)

"Memorandum of Agreement, made this 27th day of August, in the year 1825, between Jacob and Samson Ricardo, gentlemen, of Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, in the city of London, on the one part; and Alexander Galloway, engineer, &c., of West-street, Smithfield, in the said city, on the other part. The said Alexander Galloway agrees to construct and make four good substantial high-pressure steam-engines, each of 50-horses power, with wrought-iron boilers, and their apparatus, with paddle-wheels, and all the necessary machinery, to enable the said engines to propel two vessels, each of 150 feet long, 25 feet beam, and to draw four feet and a half, but not to exceed five feet, of water, when the engines, boilers, machinery, and stores, are on board their respective vessels, for the sum of 3,000*l.* sterling, and the further sum of 800*l.* for conveying and fixing the said four engines and machinery on board the said vessels: the first pair of engines to be delivered on the 25th day of October; the second pair on the 25th day of November next; and each pair to be fixed and set to work in 14 or 18 days after the delivery of each pair of engines and machinery, at the stipulated periods. And the said Alexander Galloway further agrees to construct and make also four good and substantial high pressure steam-engines, each of 20-horses power, with wrought iron boilers, paddle-wheels, and all the necessary machinery for propelling two vessels, each of 100 feet long, and 16 feet beam, and to draw from two feet and a half to three feet of water when the engines, stores, &c. are placed on board their respective vessels, for

the sum of 4,800*l.*; and to convey and fix the said four engines on board their respective vessels, for the further sum of 500*l.*; the first pair of these engines to be delivered on the 18th day of October, and the second pair on the 2th day of November; and to fix each pair of these engines in their respective vessels in 14 days after the stipulated periods for the delivery of the said engines. The said J. and S. Ricardo agree that the said vessels shall be placed in some convenient yard or dock between London Bridge and Deptford, while the said engines are fixing in the said vessels. And the said J. and S. Ricardo further agree, that all the timber and shipwright's work necessary for the fixing and connecting the said engines to the said vessels shall be at their expense, together with the cost of all coals, fuel, and materials necessary for the working of the said engines. And the said J. and S. Ricardo agree to pay the said Alexander Galloway the sum of 14,100*l.* for the manufacture and completion of the before-mentioned engines and works, being eight of the 14 engines ordered by Lord Cochrane, and to be paid in the following manner:—3,500*l.* on the signing of this agreement, and 2,000*l.* on this day one month, and 1,000*l.* on the delivery of each pair of engines and their boilers and machinery; and the remaining 4,600*l.* when the whole works are completed to the satisfaction of Lord Cochrane. It is lastly agreed by the said parties to this agreement, that should Lord Cochrane not be satisfied with the manner in which the said stipulated engines and works are completed, or should any difference of opinion arise as to the execution of any of the conditions of this agreement, it is hereby mutually determined upon, that each party shall appoint an arbitrator, and, in the event of the two arbitrators disagreeing, then they shall be authorized to appoint a third, and the award of any two of

such arbitrators shall be final and conclusive, both in law and in equity; and the said contracting parties hereby bind themselves, their heirs, and assigns, in the sum of 10,000*l.*, to abide the award of such arbitrators." (Signed by all the parties.)

The Deputies upon receiving a copy of this agreement from the RICARDOS, received at the same time information that there was no positive agreement with the *ship-builders* to do the work for any given sum; but the main fellow was GALLOWAY, who continually promised to finish, and continually broke his promises, and over whom, and whose transactions, the Deputies had no control whatsoever, the agreement having been entered into without the knowledge of the Deputies. A letter from them to the RICARDOS, and the answer from the RICARDOS to this letter, will clearly show who are the real actors in these transactions, and will show the bondholders whom they have to look to for the money, not that they "*may lose*," but that they actually have lost.

*Sackville-street, 24th April, 1826.*

Gentlemen—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 20th, by which we learn that, in giving orders for the construction of the five steam-boats, you did not enter into any agreement with the ship-builders as to the terms on which those orders were to be executed. Until we read your letter, we certainly were not aware that

such an agreement had been omitted to be made; indeed, although we were so materially interested in this affair, yet you must recollect *that we were not in any manner consulted upon it; but, on the contrary, were treated as if we were here for no other purpose than to sign or sanction the orders for money to defray the expenses.* We regret much that no definite contract was entered into, and trust that your neglect in this respect will not involve us in any difficulty on the one hand, or extra expense on the other.

We shall feel obliged by your furnishing us with an account to this date, of all the monies you have paid, either to the ship-builders or to Mr. Galloway, or for provisions and stores, or any other expenses relating to the steam-boats,

We are, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO,  
AND. LURIOTTIS.

*Messrs. J. and S. Ricardo.*

*To Messrs. the Greek Deputies.*

*London, 26th April, 1826.*

Gentlemen—We regret that any misunderstanding should have taken place, and that you should not have been aware that Messrs. *Brent and Gordon*, who had the orders for building the steam-vessels, *would not bind themselves down to any terms.* We are the more surprised at your ignorance of this fact, as Messrs. *Ellice, Hobhouse, Major Cochrane, Captain Hastings*, and all who have interested themselves in the affair, were perfectly well acquainted with it, and we thought you were present when the matter was discussed. We are sorry that you should feel that you have been slighted, and not sufficiently consulted in the progress of this undertaking; there has never been the intention to keep any thing from you; the meetings have been frequent, and the accounts open to

inspection. We have been at all times willing to give every information in our power, and any objection should have been made at the time, and not when too late to remedy it. It appears to us that you have totally misconceived the matter; we have not, in this business, acted as your agents, or as commission merchants to the Greek government; we have, in the interest of your country, and conjointly with some other gentlemen, friends to your cause, imposed upon ourselves the chief burthen of a difficult undertaking. To the sacrifice of our own interest in the neglect of our other avocations, we have been gratuitously and strenuously employed in forwarding the object; whatever has been done, was with the advice and sanction of the other parties concerned, whom we have been always anxious to consult; and we are in no way individually responsible for the additional expense, or the delay that may have occurred. The various obstacles which we have had to encounter, has rendered it a most painful and anxious task to us; we should gladly, at any period, have given it up, and paid the money over to any other party who would undertake the management of it; but, *pledged as we are to Lord C.* to superintend the proceedings to the best of our ability, we could not conscientiously abandon it. We merely make these observations to show how we are situated, and how little foundation there is for complaint against us. We will, in a day or two, send you a statement of every thing we have paid; to which we cannot, in course, have the slightest objection, except that we do not see the advantage of giving us the additional and unnecessary trouble of making out long accounts, when nothing can be learnt from them till the affair be completed.

We are, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servants,  
J. and S. RICARDO.



Here, then, we have a declaration on the part of the RICARDOS, that they "*were not the Agents of the Deputies ; nor the commission merchants to the Greek Government in this affair ; but that they, conjointly with other GENTLEMEN, had imposed the undertaking upon themselves ;*" while, on the contrary, HOBHOUSE did, as we have seen in his letter to the Deputies of the 14th September 1825, tell the Deputies that "*the preparation of the boats BELONGED TO THEM OR THEIR AGENTS ;*" though the money for preparing the boats was held by the RICARDOS ; though the Deputies wished to *purchase* vessels, and knew nothing of the agreement with GALLOWAY ; and although, when the Deputy ORLANDO, though accompanied by Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD and Mr. HUME, went to visit the steam-boats to see how they got on, BURDETT and Co. expressed, verbally and by letters, their dissatisfaction at such a step of MONS. ORLANDO. This last fact is stated in the eighth page of the pamphlet of COUNT PALMA. Notwithstanding all these facts, HOBHOUSE told the Deputies, a *fortnight* after the agreement had been entered into, without their knowledge, with GALLOWAY, that the preparing of

the steam-vessels for sea was a matter that "*belonged to the DEPUTIES or their AGENTS.*"

After the above-mentioned letter from the RICARDOS, the Deputies, hoping to obtain some assistance from the interference of BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, and ELLICE, wrote a pressing letter to them upon the subject, and received an answer from BURDETT and HOBHOUSE. These letters are of the greatest importance. They clearly show that the Greek Deputies were not only clear of all blame ; but that they did all that could be done by men of great talent, zeal, and honesty. To these letters I request the particular attention of the readers of the Register. I have marked some particular passages ; but the whole ought to be read with the greatest care.

To Sir F. Burdett, Bart., M. P.,  
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., M. P.,  
and Edward Ellice, Esq., M. P.

Sackville-street, May 24th, 1826.

Gentlemen, — The situation of Greece demands that we should again address you. The greatest and most dreaded misfortune that could happen to our country has befallen it. The brave garrison of Missolonghi, after holding out for more than four years, after performing prodigies of valour, and suffering the greatest hardships and privations, has been compelled by famine to abandon the town and its inhabitants to the ravages and the vengeance of our sanguinary enemies, whilst the means of providing that

succour which would have averted this heart-rending calamity, have been totally neglected. Had the arrangements we concluded with you in August last, been carried into effect, we should not have had to deplore this sad event. Within two months, or within two months and a half at the latest, (such is the language of the agreement,) from the 17th of August, five steam-boats were to have been placed at the disposal of Lord Cochrane, as Commander of the Auxiliary Marine Force in the service of the Greek government, and, to secure this important aid, we agreed to set apart no less a sum than 150,000*l*. What has been since done? We gave instructions to Messrs. Ricardo to appropriate the stipulated amount in fulfilment of that part of the agreement. Nine months have since elapsed; not a single steam-boat has left this country, nor will one of them, unless some decisive step be immediately adopted, be in a condition to put to sea for many months to come. We therefore call upon you, on behalf of our suffering countrymen, and we claim for them and for ourselves your serious and prompt attention to the subject. When we refer to the agreement, and call back to our recollection all the circumstances which preceded and attended the formation of it, we cannot but feel the greatest astonishment, mingled with the deepest regret, at the result. We were assured by you, gentlemen, that by entering into the arrangement we should secure the independence of Greece. "*Within a few weeks* (said Mr. Ellice) Lord Cochrane will be at Constantinople, and will burn the Turkish vessels in that port. You will want neither Napier nor any other general; Cochrane alone will suffice at the same time for your admiral and general. If you wish, he can take 200 or 300 men with him, and land them in Greece. Do not divide the sum with Napier; let the whole of the 150,000*l*. be

"for the expedition of Lord Cochrane: he will clear Greece of the Turks." "I will engage (replied Sir F. Burdett to Mr. Orlando, on his hesitating to appropriate so large a sum of money to this one object,) I will engage, I give you my word of honour, that this arrangement shall be faithfully carried into effect. Give yourself no further concern about the affair; your country will be saved."

The name, the talent, and the intrepidity of Lord Cochrane, necessarily inspired us with the most unbounded confidence in the success of his operations, and we could not for a moment have believed, after the assurances given to us, that the arrangement would not have been promptly and faithfully executed, so as to place the force provided for at his lordship's disposal within the time limited. Imagine to yourselves, then, gentlemen, what must be our disappointment and mortification when, after the lapse of so many months, we find that not even one vessel is yet in the least ready for sea.

From the moment the arrangement was concluded, and we had given directions for the appropriation of the necessary funds, the affair was taken entirely out of our hands. We were not consulted, or even informed, of the measures taken for fulfilling it. Instead of purchasing vessels according to the terms of the agreement, orders, as we afterwards learned, were given for building them, and, strange to say, one engineer alone was employed to prepare all the steam-engines and machinery. In vain have we applied and appealed to you on the subject. Our interference has been regarded as improper, or we have been referred to Messrs. Ricardo, who have told us that the matter rested entirely with Mr. Galloway, the Engineer, whilst the latter gentleman scarcely recognizes us as interested parties, and has more than once hesitated to satisfy our inquiries. What, then, are we to do? Is the money



that has been appropriated to this object to be lost to our country? And is the service we sought to render it, and have purchased at so high a rate, to be withheld or indefinitely postponed? Our countrymen call aloud to us for the long promised aid,—our character is compromised by the delay, and your own cannot fail to be impugned should the facts come before the public. In the meantime the interests of Greece are deserted, and a whole nation is on the point of again falling under the yoke of its barbarous and relentless oppressor. There is however yet time to prevent this dire catastrophe; and, ere the last vital blow be given, we call upon you to exert yourselves, and adopt the necessary steps. Will it be credited that it was left to one engineer to prepare the engines and machinery for six vessels, which were to be got ready for sea within two months and a half, and that the engineer charged with this service on behalf of Greece should be one who is employed by, *and has for a long time past had a son at Alexandria in the pay of the Pacha of Egypt?* We have done all in our power to obtain for Greece the important aid which Lord Cochrane's enterprise and skill would have supplied. We have again and again solicited your attention to the affair, and urged upon you the dreadful consequences of delay; and now once more we call upon you, as you regard the cause of our country, to take the best and most efficient means for furnishing the succour of which she stands in so great need. Let two or three individuals, who are thoroughly conversant with vessels of this description, be immediately appointed to examine the several steam-vessels, and to state within what time they can be got ready, and what means must be employed for the purpose. Two of them, besides the Perseverance, which is now (after having been ordered more than fifteen months ago by Mr. Ellice, and which was to have been

ready, according to that gentleman's assurance, last August,) nearly completed, might, we conceive, be finished within ten days, but not if only three or four men are to be employed upon each vessel, as was the case last week. If they can be so speedily completed,—well; if not, let them be abandoned, and sold: let the parties who have not fulfilled their engagements be made to return the money they have received. Let what now remains and what can be so obtained be employed in the purchase of other steam-vessels ready at once to put to sea.

In conclusion, we beg to assure you that we do not mean to call in question the intention with which you entered into this affair, or to reproach you in any manner; but we cannot do otherwise than express our deep regret that an undertaking, which was to have ensured the freedom of Greece, should have taken such a turn that without energetic and early steps it will, by depriving our country of assistance, be conducive to her fall. We trust then, gentlemen, that you will by immediate efforts prevent the possibility of still more afflicting events.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servants,

(Signed) J. ORLANDO.

AND. LURIOTTIS.

To this letter the Deputies received the following reply:

*London, May 25, 1826.*

Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, we beg to say, that the anxiety which you must necessarily feel for the departure of the Naval Auxiliary Force for the service of Greece is a sufficient excuse, in our eyes, for the misapprehensions into which, it seems, you have fallen as to what we undertook, or indeed could possibly be able to do, towards the furtherance of that important object.

Without entering into any further discussion as to the causes of the un-



fortunate delay which has occurred in the preparation of the steam-boats, it is sufficient to say that neither you nor ourselves are in the slightest degree answerable for that delay. You have lost no opportunity of urging Mr. Galloway to proceed as fast as possible in his operations; and we, although we were no party to the contract with the above-mentioned engineer, and, in fact, were only responsible for Lord Cochrane's taking the command of the vessels when ready, have over and over again remonstrated with Mr. Galloway on the tardiness of his proceedings, and three weeks ago went so far as to tell him, by a formal written document, that unless the *Perseverance* was ready for sea in eight-and-forty hours, we should recommend that the whole work should be taken out of his hands.

Further we beg to inform you, that we have already some days ago taken the step which you are pleased to advise, by insisting that the engines should be inspected by some other mechanist, and finally reported upon.

If the means taken by the King's government in last September had not rendered caution and some concealment absolutely necessary, it would have been easy, if not indispensable, to have divided the work among several mechanists.

Perhaps it would be satisfactory to you to come to some definitive resolution with Mr. Galloway, and to learn from him at what time he can positively promise to complete his engagement. If such should be the case, and we can be of any use, pray name the time, and we will request Mr. Galloway to give you the meeting. If also you should think it advisable to apply to any other persons besides ourselves, we shall be happy, as far as we are concerned, to give you every facility for so doing.

We are, gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) FRANCIS BURDETT,  
JOHN C. HOBHOUSE.

To Messrs. Orlando and Luriettis,  
Deputies from Greece.

P.S. Mr. Ellice is not in London, but returns either tomorrow or Saturday.

When the reader, the sensible and honest reader, not the base slave that kneels down before the rent roll of twenty thousand acres of land, shall have gone through the two foregoing letters with patience, he will be shocked at the endeavours of BURDETT and HOBHOUSE to shuffle out of the responsibility incurred by them in this affair, especially when he recurs to the assertion of RICARDO, that HE and the other Gentlemen, friends of Greece, had imposed upon themselves the burthen of preparing the expedition; and that the Deputies had nothing at all to do with the matter! But, if BURDETT and HOBHOUSE had no responsibility here, what right had they, by "a formal and written document," to threaten GALLOWAY, that they would recommend, that the WHOLE of the work should be taken out of his hands? In what capacity was it that they "insisted, that the engine should be inspected by some other machinist, and finally reported upon?" Reported upon to WHOM? To themselves, to be sure; and yet they, who had actually concluded the arrangement with LORD COCHRANE; who had

actually dictated the appropriation of 150,000*l.* of the Loan money, for the purposes of this expedition, one of whom had actually received 37,000*l.* for LORD COCHRANE out of the loan, to be paid to his Lordship, at the *pleasure* of the *holder*: these persons now declare that they were in no way responsible for any thing respecting the preparation for the vessels. In another place it appears that LORD COCHRANE had himself recommended that GALLOWAY should be employed to construct all the machinery, so that here were the Deputies deprived of all authority with regard to the expending of the money which they had been induced to place in the hands of the RICARDOS. RICARDO and the *other Gentlemen, friends of Greece*, make an agreement with GALLOWAY unknown to the Deputies; they are snubbed by BURDETT and Co., when they visit the vessels to see the progress that is making; and then BURDETT and Co. tell them that they, BURDETT and Co., have no responsibility at all, and that the whole rests upon some persons or other whom they do not name; and this too, after BURDETT had pledged *his word and honour*, that the arrangement should be carried faithfully into

effect; adding, "*give yourselves no further trouble concerning the affair, your country will be saved.*"

But, as if this were not enough, HOBHOUSE, in a letter dated the 29th of May, 1826, proves to demonstration, that *he* and BURDETT and ELLICE did interfere. This letter would be proof in any Court of Justice in the world, that HOBHOUSE and ELLIS at the least were responsible for the failure of the preparations. Here it is, and I beg the reader to compare it with the letter of Hobhouse of the 14th September, 1825, wherein he says, that the preparations necessary for sending the boats to sea belonged exclusively to "*the Deputies and their agents.*"

The preceding letter was answered by Mr. Hobhouse:

May 29th, 1826.

Gentlemen—I beg to inform you that on Saturday last Mr. Ellice and myself had a meeting with Mr. Ricardo, at which meeting it was determined to apprise Lord Cochrane that neither time nor the funds in Mr. Ricardo's hands would permit of the *three smaller boats being completed*, consequently on the same evening I wrote to Lord Cochrane to that effect.

Yesterday (Sunday) I went to Deptford to inspect the steam-boats myself, accompanied by two officers of the Navy. The result of our inspection was, that with proper attention to the work the two larger steam boats might be at *sea in a month*, but that it would be necessary to abandon

all hopes for the present of working upon the three smaller vessels.

Having formed this opinion, we shall proceed immediately to give the requisite orders.

*We shall desire Mr Galloway to work only on one steam-bout at a time.*

*We shall send an officer and an inspector of machinery to reside either at or near the dock-yard, and to report to us daily the progress of the work.*

We shall have great pleasure in communicating these reports to you whenever you require to know them.

I have the pleasure of informing you that the *Perseverance* was off Brighton at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was to be off Portsmouth on the same evening.

Very truly yours,

J. C. HOBHOUSE.

*To the Greek Deputies, &c. &c.  
Sackville-street.*

So, here is a pretty Gentleman, who has no responsibility; he who goes down to inspect the state of the preparations; he who will proceed immediately to give the "requisite orders"; he who will desire Mr. GALLOWAY to work in such and such a way; he who will send an officer and an inspector of machinery; and to report to him DAILY, and to be paid by his order, of course, out of the Greek loan; here is a little SANCHE for you, who will have no responsibility at the same time; and who will have "great pleasure" in communicating the reports to

the Deputies when they shall wish to have them! A most obliging little creature! When I recollect the furious manner in which the little man ran across the Crown and Anchor table (a table alas, at this moment making one of my pig-sties! to get at me with one of those wands which I now possess, and which I hope to see used across the back and shoulders of those whom it would be useless to name here); when I recur to that instance of the conduct of the little man, I cannot but congratulate the Deputies on his polite and condescending deportment with regard to them. But, here is responsibility incurred, if ever there were responsibility in the world; and, though the Greek Deputies, as such, have no redress in our Courts (where their Government is not acknowledged), I, as a bondholder would strip the skin over the shoulders of any special pleader who should confess himself unable to draw up a declaration that would make these dictators feel that they are responsible to me, for the loss of my money.

Two more letters shall close my extracts from this pamphlet, adding one paragraph from another letter from LORD COCHRANE himself.



To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., and Edward Ellice, Esq.

Sackville-street, 20th March, 1826.

Gentlemen,—After having been enabled through your kind interference to make arrangements with Lord Cochrane, from which we confidently anticipated that our countrymen would ere this have derived the most important aid, we cannot but deeply deplore the necessity we are now under of soliciting your attention to the very peculiar state of difficulty and responsibility in which we find ourselves placed by reason of those arrangements not having even yet been carried into effect.

It will be in your recollection, that our agreement with Lord Cochrane bears date the 16th of August last, and that it stipulates that five steam-boats should be ready to be placed under his command within two months, or at most two months and a half, from that time.

During the last three months, the Greek government has been anxiously looking for the arrival of this flotilla in the Archipelago, and we are exposed to the reproach of having neglected to supply the means which might, and we feel convinced would, give freedom and independence to our country.

From a letter we had the honour to receive from Lord Cochrane, dated the 28th ult., as also from verbal communications, we have the satisfaction to find that his Lordship is still ready to lend his assistance to the Greek cause—that he is confident of success—and that he himself is not less chagrined than we are at the delay which has occurred in the preparations of the armament, and particularly of the two largest vessels, with which and the *Perseverance* (which we believe is already finished) he would at once put to sea, and commence hostile operations.

It is truly gratifying to us to find that Lord Cochrane continues to entertain such feelings and views, and

we are convinced, from the earnest and anxious desire you have on all occasions manifested to promote the cause of Greece, that you will now assist us in the measures necessary to secure to our countrymen the advantages of his Lordship's great talent and intrepidity.

You are aware that in the orders given for the steam-boats we were not consulted, and we have not therefore sufficient authority to address the parties with whom this unexpected and lamentable delay has originated. Messrs. Ricardo, to whom we recently spoke on the subject, replied that it did not depend on them, but they believed that Sir F. Burdett had written concerning it.

We think, therefore, gentlemen, that you alone can remove the obstacles which present themselves, and accelerate this most important work, which without your interference will never, we fear, be completed; if, at least, we may judge from the first steam-boat (the *Perseverance*), which was ordered by Mr. Ellice more than a twelvemonth ago, upon the distinct understanding that it should be ready for sea in the month of August last, and which, as we said above, we believe is only just completed. We have even been informed (with what degree of truth we know not) that the work is purposely protracted until the return of Mr. Galloway's son from Alexandria, a return the period of which must be regarded as uncertain.

The kindness which induced you to take upon yourselves a part in this important business was an assurance for us that it would have been completed on the terms stipulated, and leads us at present to hope that you will excuse our importunity, and endeavour to realize the wishes of Lord Cochrane by effecting, either by a division of the work,—an increase in the number of workmen,—or by any other step which your prudence may suggest, the departure of the three above-mentioned steam-boats for Greece in the course of next month,

and the completion of the other three immediately afterwards. The season advances;—the arrival of Lord Cochrane would not only be eminently useful, but is essentially necessary.

Missolonghi has acted most heroically, and will continue her efforts; but at intervals that place experiences a want of provisions. We have nothing to dread from the courage of the besieged, but every thing from a deficiency in the means of subsistence. The Greek government does as much as it can, and the primates are firm in their co-operation. If Lord Cochrane were enabled to depart immediately, we should be freed from all fears for our country; his Lordship's arrival in Greece would restore her credit; the defeat of the enemy and the deliverance of Greece would be the certain result; but his Lordship's departure depends on the steam-boats, and we cannot fix even the probable period of their being finished.

Thus situated, gentlemen, we trust you will not continue to decline to us the benefit of your counsel and interference in *an affair which was begun under your auspices*, and which, had it been completed, would ere this have secured the independence of Greece.

Impressed with a due sense of the obligations you have already conferred upon us, we have only now further to request that you will do us the honour to appoint some time when we may personally meet and converse with you on this most important business, previously to returning an answer to the letter received from Lord Cochrane.

We have the honour to assure you, gentlemen, of our sincere respect and consideration, and are, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.

To the foregoing letter the following answer was returned:—

6, Albany, March 23, 1826.  
Gentlemen,—In consequence of

receiving the letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Ellice, and myself, urging us to hasten the preparations for the auxiliary force about to be sent to Greece, I waited yesterday both on the Messrs. Ricardo and on Mr. Galloway. I found the Messrs. Ricardo equally anxious with yourselves that no further delay should accrue in the equipment of the vessels; and, in consequence of a conversation with those gentlemen, I proceeded to Mr. Galloway's, and had an interview with him.

Mr. Galloway assured us that he was exerting his best efforts to promote the object in view, and informed me that the first boat would be ready for sea in the course of the ensuing week. *I am aware that similar promises have been repeatedly made, and have not been carried into effect*; but having no means, beyond those of mere remonstrance, of persuading Mr. Galloway of the necessity of completing his undertaking, I know not what further steps you would wish me to take.

You may be assured that as far as depends upon Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ellice, and myself, nothing shall be wanting to hasten the departure of the promised expedition; but you cannot but be sensible that the preparations are entirely in the hands of Mr. Galloway, and that with him alone the responsibility must vest.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN C. HOBHOUSE.

*To the Greek Deputies,  
Sackville-street.*

Here we have from HOBHOUSE himself, that he went to GALLOWAY to remonstrate with him; that GALLOWAY promised that the first boat should be ready for sea in a week; that similar promises

have been *repeatedly* made, and have not been carried into effect; but that the preparations are entirely in the hands of Mr. GALLOWAY, and that with him *alone* the responsibility must rest! The poor Deputies wrote, remonstrated, implored and did every thing but go upon their knees to get the business out of GALLOWAY'S hands; all in vain. GALLOWAY had received many thousand pounds. No part of his engagement had been fulfilled; still he kept possession of the job; the vessels did not sail; one of them has at last reached Gibraltar; the pamphlet concludes by stating that there is no probability even now of there being any other vessel put in motion, GALLOWAY promising all the time from a month, three weeks, a fortnight, a week; and never carrying any promise into effect, though there is no talk of refunding the 37,000*l.* deposited with BURDETT for LORD COCHRANE, to be paid to him when BURDETT pleases; and though GALLOWAY is still in possession of the job, all the while expressing that his "heart and soul are in the cause;" and though he vows and protests that it is not profit that urges him on to exertion, but his devotion to the cause of liberty in general, and

to the cause of Greek liberty in particular; and though all this while the steam-boats are not prepared, and are apparently as likely to aid the people in the moon as they are likely to aid the Greeks.

It appears, from two accounts, transmitted to the Deputies by the RICARDOS, that the latter had paid to GALLOWAY the sum of 23,840*l.* between the month of August 1825, and the month of August, 1826, inclusive. By the agreement with him it appears that all that he was to receive, was to fall greatly short of this sum, even supposing the work all to be completed in due manner and time. The Deputies have no remedy against him, RICARDO, or any body, because they are the Agents of a body or power, which our Courts do not recognize; and thus all the parties, the whole of them, BURDETT, Galloway and all the rest, are completely protected against any reclamations on the part of the Greek Government. Among the histories of deep tricks played off upon mankind, none surely was ever equal to these. Let the reader look at the pledges of EL-LICE and BURDETT. The first telling the Deputies that if they would give the money, that LORD COCHRANE would burn the Turk-



ish fleet in a few weeks from that day; and the latter pledging his word of honour, that if they would but deposit the money, (of which 37,000*l.* were to be put into his hands,) the arrangement should be faithfully carried into effect; that they need give themselves no further trouble about the matter; and that, their *country was saved!* I did not intend to insert any more documents, but I cannot refrain from noticing that the Deputies received a letter from LORD COCHRANE, dated from Brussels, 2d May, 1826, which begins in the following most curious manner:

Gentlemen,—I ought, under ordinary circumstances, to have answered your letter of the 17th ult., but that letter and others which I received, induced me to believe *that no good would ever be derived from the steam-vessels, either large or small, and consequently I should only be leading you into error and expense, if I proposed any alterations, or any thing new.* I need not particularise the circumstances which induced this belief, because they are well known to you.

This was pretty encouragement to the poor Deputies, who had been urging BURDETT & Co. to get the steam-vessels completed somehow or other. Soon after this, they got another letter from LORD COCHRANE, dated the 25th May, where he expresses a wish to have the small steam-boats as

well as the large got ready. Upon the receipt of this second letter, the first having concluded with observing, that if perchance they “reprobated his prudence they *would at least allow him the merit of being perfectly disinterested;*” upon the receipt of this second letter, the unhappy Deputies once more addressed themselves to BURDETT and HOBHOUSE in the following words:

To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M P.,  
and John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., M. P.

Sackville-street, 30th May, 1826.

Gentlemen,—We beg to enclose a letter, which, as Mr. Luriottis mentioned to Mr. Hobhouse yesterday, we had written, but were prevented from sending to you, on Saturday. We are now called upon to notice, and request your attention to two other letters, one from Lord Cochrane, the other from Mr. Hobhouse, and both of which were handed to us yesterday by the latter gentleman. By the letter from Lord Cochrane, we regret to perceive, that his Lordship's views are somewhat altered since the month of March last, when Mr. Sutton informed us, that he was *ready to proceed to Greece with the schooner and Perseverance alone, provided arrangements could be made for the departure of the two other large vessels within a few weeks afterwards.* He now appears to consider the equipment of the *three small vessels as essential to the success of the expedition;* and, from this circumstance, as well as from the general tenor of his letter, we are reluctantly induced to conclude, that his Lordship will not proceed to Greece without the whole of the flotilla, which it was understood, when the arrangement

was made, should be placed under his command. The disasters that have recently befallen Greece, may have occasioned this change in his Lordship's views, and we can fully appreciate the feeling which prompts him not to put in hazard the high reputation he has acquired, by undertaking to oppose himself to the enemies of our country with an inadequate force. But you will judge, gentlemen, what must be our astonishment, and our mortification, when the very same hand that delivered this communication from Lord Cochrane, also left with us a letter, informing us, that, "at a meeting with Mr. Ellice and Mr. Ricardo on Saturday last, it was determined to apprise Lord Cochrane, that neither time, nor the funds in Mr. Ricardo's hands, would permit the three smaller boats being completed, and that a letter had been written to Lord Cochrane to that effect."

From these two letters, therefore, we must conclude, that all our hopes, and all the expectations of our countrymen, so far as they depended upon this expedition, are at an end. Truly, gentlemen, our situation is as novel as it is distressing. We gave to Mr. Ellice 10,000*l.*, and set apart 150,000*l.* more for the purpose of fitting out a flotilla of six steam-vessels, in order to complete the arrangements entered into through your medium with Lord Cochrane; but, from the moment we parted with the money, we have been unable to obtain any satisfactory intelligence of the steps taken, or the progress made towards the accomplishment of this great object. Without our knowledge, and contrary to the original intention, orders were given for the building of the vessels. By whom they were given, and who was to be considered responsible for their execution, we could not tell, and the letter we received from you, on the 25th inst., left that point still in a state of uncertainty. What monies had been paid for the *Perseverance*, we could

not learn. Mr. Ellice, although we have made repeated applications, has hitherto neglected to furnish any account whatever, and Messrs. Ricardo have declined to give us any detailed information about that vessel without a previous communication with Mr. Ellice; and, by way of closing this painful scene, we are now told that it has been determined by Messrs. Hobhouse, Ellice, and Ricardo, that there are no funds to complete the three smaller vessels.

We desire to know in what manner the 150,000*l.* have been applied, as we have never been privy to the administration of that sum. Is it possible that it can all have been absorbed in the building and equipping of the five vessels, which are not, as yet, half finished? We entered into the arrangement upon the most distinct understanding, that the money we agreed to appropriate for the purpose would be amply sufficient. If it was not sufficient, we were greatly deceived; if it was, the money must have been grossly misapplied.

Under these circumstances, we request you to favour us with your advice as to the measures to be adopted with regard to the three smaller vessels, without which Lord Cochrane will not go to Greece, and the whole affair will be at an end. You must be aware, that our countrymen have fixed their hopes on his lordship, and that his presence in Greece has now become more necessary than ever. It is therefore requisite to hasten the immediate completion of the two larger vessels, and that the smaller should be finished immediately afterwards. If his lordship will leave England with the former, the confidence of the Public will be restored in favour of Greece, and we shall then be enabled to find those means which are now wanting. This, however, without his lordship's departure, is impossible. We therefore take leave to request, that you will write to Lord Cochrane, and engage him to consent to the above arrange-

ment, under a promise that the three smaller vessels shall most decidedly follow him.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO,  
AND. LURIOTTIS.

This was a stinger, and HOBHOUSE seems to have smelled out that these written communications might lead to *consequences*. He, therefore, wrote to the Deputies, in answer, that he and his worthy colleague, the other Member for Westminster, "had no other answer to give than that which he had communicated to them *VERBALLY*:" that the report from Deptford yesterday (23rd June) was *very satisfactory*: that when they wanted to communicate with him again, they would do him the favour of calling upon him; for that would save both themselves and him the TROUBLE OF WRITING. He might have said, the *danger* of writing. The Deputies seem to have been black and white men. But here again, in this, their last letter, the story explains itself. At a meeting with ELLICE and RICARDO, on the Saturday, it was discovered that there was neither time nor money to make the three smaller vessels, though only a few days before they had been assured *all* would have been ready for sea in a short time. But there is one sentence in

this last letter of the Deputies, viz.

"We gave to Mr. ELLICE 10,000*l*.  
"and set apart 150,000*l*. more  
"for the purpose of fitting out a  
"flotilla of six steam-vessels in  
"order to complete the arrange-  
"ment entered into through your  
"(BURDETT and HOBHOUSE) me-  
"dium, but from the moment we  
"parted with that money, we  
"have been unable to obtain any  
"satisfactory intelligence of the  
"matter!" In the same letter, the Deputies boldly state to BURDETT and HOBHOUSE, that they never have been able to obtain any account from ELLICE, and that the RICARDOS declined to give them any information about the vessels for which ELLICE had received the money, *without a previous communication with Mr. ELLICE*.

Not a word more need be said about the matter. Indeed the documents themselves are quite sufficient to enable any man of sense to see to the bottom of this most scandalous transaction. But, I will just add here a curious passage or two from the pamphlet of COUNT PALMA, and one fact coming to my own knowledge. COUNT PALMA says, in page four of his pamphlet, "MR GALLOWAY, already well known as an engineer, (who told the Count that?) and



considered as a man entirely devoted to the cause of freedom, and possessing great influence in the election of Members of Parliament in London and its environs, was intrusted by Mr. ELLICE for the construction of the vessel." Again, in page 10, the COUNT says, "that LORD COCHRANE was forced to absent himself from the English territory." Galloway was the only one of the engineers whom these gentlemen consulted. The other engineer represented it as impossible for him alone to finish the vessels in time without the assistance of others; the Deputies demanded in vain such assistance, as well verbally as by letters, but this assistance was refused by the *Quatriumvirs*, as it was known that LORD COCHRANE had spoken with GALLOWAY, and that he as well as SIR F. BURDETT had entire confidence in GALLOWAY. In page 19 of this pamphlet: "Can it be denied that the Deputies, and several English gentlemen interested in their success, have applied for some engineers to be added to Mr. GALLOWAY, or even to supersede him? Has it not been replied, in answer to the Deputies, that, on account of the APPROACHING ELECTIONS IT WAS DESIRABLE NOT TO MOLEST MR. GALLOWAY

Thus far the COUNT: now, my readers of the Register (not the greedy beasts who hold Greek Bonds), hear ME for a bit. If you or I had been in the place of BURDETT and HOBHOUSE, and had seen what they say they had seen in, and said what they did say on, the conduct of this GALLOWAY, should we have been very desirous to have this same GALLOWAY as the steward at, and a getter up of, a dinner, to be given to us at the Crown and Anchor, or any where else; and, on his part, if we had acted towards him in the manner in which it became them to act, would he have been a leading steward and getter up of that dinner? Yet, he was one of the principal getters up of the last dinner on the 23d of May, to celebrate the *purity* of election, of the nature of which purity the Deputies are by this time pretty well aware; and he and a son of his were *stewards* at the said dinner; one of them, I believe, being the very person that stood behind BURDETT's chair and found lungs for the giving out of the toasts. These Galloways were amongst the most furious in their endeavours to cause me to be expelled from the room; the young one actually pulled from the table and endeavoured to expel, and by assistance

of stewards did expel, and finally, by a misrepresentation to the constables in the passage, did cause to be sent to the watch-house, the gentleman who carried in writing my amendments to the trembling Baronet; and who distinctly reproached him with his partiality and scandalous dereliction of duty, in not putting, he being Chairman, those amendments to the meeting. In short, these GALLOWAYS, notwithstanding all that had passed between them and BURDETT and HOBHOUSE about the steam-boats; notwithstanding HOBHOUSE, in his letter to the Deputies, says, that GALLOWAY had repeatedly broken his promises; notwithstanding all this, these GALLOWAYS were upon this BURDETT's *dunghill*, next in zeal and far greater in activity than the poor beaten cock himself.

Here I dismiss the subject. None of my readers will, I am sure, be sufferers by this train of transactions. Ruin and misery enough will fall upon the greedy and base creatures who have trusted their money in such hands; and their ruin and misery will be well merited.

If either of the Greek Deputies had come to me before they lodged the 150,000*l.* in the hands of the RICARDOS and the 10,000*l.*

in the hands of Ellice, they assuredly would never have made such lodgment. It is difficult to rake things out of the fire, and especially out of a fire like this; but if either of them will come to me, show me the *whole* of the correspondence, the *whole* of the minutes relative to the propositions for getting money from them, if they will give me proof of the exact manner and source of the first proposition relative to LORD COCHRANE and the steam-boats, and will disguise nothing from me, I think I can teach them, even *now*, how to rake something out of this devouring fire. There will be enough of "sincere Philhellenes," enough devoted, like GALLOWAY, "*heart and soul*" to the cause of Greece; enough of these, to advise them by all means not to go near COBBETT. If they will regard such "*sincere Philhellene*" as a scoundrel, and will come to me in the manner above described, they will find that there is one Englishman at any rate not altogether unworthy of that name which was once held in honour all over the world.

WM. COBBETT.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Sept. 14.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	57	5	Rye ....	34	8
Barley ..	33	3	Beans ...	46	2
Oats ....	24	7	Pease ...	43	5

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Sept. 14.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	49,153	Rye .....	1,351
Barley ..	6,944	Beans . . .	2,148
Oats ...	13,685	Pease ....	1,074

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Sept. 14, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat .....	59	0	
Barley .....	35	7	
Oats .....	26	2	
Rye .....	36	9	
Beans .....	49	9	
Pease .....	43	3	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Sept. 18.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Average	s.	d.
Wheat..	4,356	for 13,254	7	0	60	10	
Barley..	309	..	518	7	0	33	6
Oats..	1,653	..	2,218	17	0	26	10
Rye....	18	..	31	19	9	35	6
Beans..	1,299	..	2,939	7	6	45	3
Pease ..	545	..	1,280	0	0	46	11

Friday, Sept. 21.—The arrivals of this week are considerable of most kinds of Grain. The Wheat trade continues dull, at Monday's prices. Barley is unaltered. Pease of both kinds remain scarce, and fully support last quotations. New Beans that are dry, are rather dearer. Oats have met a languid sale since Monday, but not at lower prices.

Monday, Sept. 24.—The report of nearly every description of Grain last week was considerable, including also a large quantity of Flour. This morning there has been a fair supply of new Wheat and new Beans from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. Of Barley and Pease the fresh arrival is small, and there are not many Oats in addition to the quantity of last week. Having several samples of new damp Wheat left on hand, these, in addition to the fresh arrival, constituted a good show of this Grain, and it was only fine old, and superior new parcels, that maintained the terms last quoted; all other kinds may be again reported 2s. per quarter lower.

There is not much doing in the Barley trade, which is reduced 1s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'nnight. Old Beans continue very scarce and dear. There being orders for shipping new Beans, these, though rather tender, have fully maintained last week's rates. Boiling Pease, as also Grey Pease, are scarce and rather dearer. There has been a slack trade for Oats this morning, and except for the best samples, they have sold at rather lower terms, especially the discoloured new samples. There is a fair trade for fresh made Flour. Seed Wheat is scarce.

Monday, Sept. 24.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 19,537 firkins of Butter, and 698 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 6,116 casks of Butter. The Butter market continues very dull: the stock on hand is unusually large for the season; prices are rather lower. Bacon continues very brisk, and prices looking higher.

## COAL MARKET, Sept. 21.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
87.	674.	31s.0d. 39s.0d.



Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Sept. 17 to September 22, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	7,755	Tares ....	48
Barley ..	2,216	Linseed ..	7,645
Malt ....	2,294	Rapeseed .	—
Oats ....	5,526	Brank ..	375
Beans ...	2,966	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	9,946	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	5	Hemp ...	3
Pease ....	1,208	Seeds ...	—

Foreign.—Wheat, 220; Barley, 196; and Oats, 10,436 quarters. American Flour, 250 barrels.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Sept. 24.—About 2,000 pockets of New Hops have come in. The demand to-day is rather better. Currency 70s. to 84s. Yearlings, 60s. to 75s.—Duty is estimated at 140,000*l*.

#### Another Account.

Monday, Sept. 24.—We have had a good supply of New Hops at Market last week, which have sold at the following prices:—Kent, pockets, from 70s. to 82s., and Sussex, ditto, 65s. to 78s. per cwt. The Duty estimated at 140,000*l*.

Maidstone, Sept. 20.—In consequence of the wet weather this week, the Hop-picking has been much delayed, and so little progress has been made in the grounds, that we are not yet enabled to say how the quantity is likely to turn out, but at present we have not heard any complaints; the Hops that have been picked, we are sorry to say, find a bad market. Good Kent pockets selling at from 70s. to 80s. per cwt. Duty called 135,000*l*.

Worcester, Sept. 19.—On Saturday about 100 new pockets were at market; 43 were sold, and averaged 80s. to 84s. The quality was not very good.—At the great Fair, this

day, about 1200 pockets were pitched; 800 to 900 pockets had been sold this afternoon; the quality was not generally fine: average price 75s. to 84s.; very fine, 87s. In the morning, the planters asked higher prices. Our duty is got up to 14,000*l*.: the kingdom, 135,000*l*.

### SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Sept. 24.—There was on Friday no material difference in the trade from the preceding market day.—To-day the supply is again plentiful; and business varies but little from last Monday. The best Beef commands our top currency, with a slight tendency upwards; but for middling and inferior things, the trade is, if possible, worse. The best Downs are worth 4s. 8*d*., and polled Sheep 4s. 4*d*. per stone; though a few choice pens of the latter, it is thought, have gone rather over 4s. 4*d*. Good Lamb is in fair demand, at a small advance.

#### Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	6	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 8
Veal .....	5	0	—	5 8
Pork .....	5	6	—	6 6
Lamb ....	4	0	—	5 0

Beasts . .	2,732	Sheep ..	26,740
Calves ...	190	Pigs ...	148

#### NEWGATE, (same day.)

#### Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton ...	3	0	—	4 0
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 0
Pork .....	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb ....	3	4	—	4 8

#### LEADENHALL, (same day.)

#### Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	2	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 0
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 6
Pork .....	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb ....	3	4	—	5 0

## POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware .....	2	10	to	3 10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

## BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware .....	2	10	to	3 10
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2 0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....70s. to 100s.

Straw...30s. to 36s.

Clover. 85s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay.... 80s. to 112s.

Straw .. 27s. to 37s.

Clover.. 90s. to 126s.

Whitechapel.--Hay.... 80s. to 105s.

Straw...34s. to 38s.

Clover 100s. to 130s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of  
England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 14, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London* .....	60	8	34	9	28	11
Essex .....	59	2	32	6	26	0
Kent.....	60	2	33	2	25	7
Sussex.....	58	1	33	5	24	5
Suffolk .....	57	6	33	0	28	0
Cambridgeshire.....	54	8	34	1	22	1
Norfolk .....	57	3	34	5	26	0
Lincolnshire .....	55	6	35	10	20	4
Yorkshire .....	56	5	34	6	24	4
Durham .....	57	2	40	0	27	0
Northumberland .....	56	9	32	8	27	5
Cumberland .....	66	3	34	2	25	6
Westmoreland .....	64	3	40	0	27	3
Lancashire.....	54	9	27	7	22	0
Cheshire .....	55	3	42	9	24	0
Gloucestershire.....	58	3	32	10	29	6
Somersetshire .....	59	6	33	5	22	5
Monmouthshire.....	58	6	36	5	22	6
Devonshire.....	60	8	32	5	19	3
Cornwall.....	61	0	31	8	24	2
Dorsetshire .....	60	8	32	4	25	5
Hampshire .....	58	3	31	10	24	7
North Wales .....	62	0	40	2	23	10
South Wales .....	53	11	35	0	19	3

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

*Liverpool*, Sept. 18.—There was a good show of samples of new Irish Wheat and Oats at last Tuesday's market: the former, with few exceptions, was unkiln-dried, and being very soft was dull of sale, at prices scarcely reaching the quotations of the previous week. For Oats, both old and new, there was a steady demand, and in which there was a fair business done at fully supported prices. There was a free sale for good old Wheat, and business to a considerable extent was transacted, at rather more money than could have been obtained on Saturday. Indian Corn met a moderate demand at 1s. to 2s. decline. Of sack Flour and Oatmeal there were few sales, but such as took place were not at any reduction in price. Beans and Pease of good quality were scarce, and fully supported their value. Barley was not much inquired for. Some sales of fresh Philadelphia Flour, in bond, have been made for export at 23s. to 24s. per barrel.

Sept. 22.—The market to-day was very dull for every description of Grain, &c. and in the little business which took place the quotations of Tuesday were with difficulty realized.

*Derby*, Sept. 22.—Our market this day was well supplied with samples of all kinds of Grain, particularly New Wheat; and the greater part being very damp, caused a heavy sale.

*Guildford*, Sept. 22.—Wheat, old, 15l. to 16l.; ditto, new, for meal, 13l. 5s. to 16l. 10s. per load. Rye, 32s. to 38s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Oats, 26s. to 31s.; Beans, 44s. to 49s.; Pease, grey, 44s. to 47s. per quarter; Tares, 10s. per bushel.

*Horncastle*, Sept. 22.—We had a very large supply of Wheat here to-day, and sales very dull, at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Barley lower; good Oats in demand.—Wheat, 42s. to 48s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; Oats, 20s. to 26s.; Pease, 42s. to 45s.; Beans, 60s. to 64s.; and Rye, from 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

*Ipswich*, Sept. 22.—We had to-day a good supply of both Wheat, Barley and Beans, which sold on lower terms. Prices as follow:—Wheat, from 53s. to 60s.; Barley, 30s. to 33s.; Beans, 40s. to 44s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

*Manchester*, Sept. 22.—We have had the smallest attendance on 'Change to-day for some time, but, notwithstanding, there has been a good demand for most articles, and sales to some extent have been made in the best qualities of Wheat and Oats. The former fully maintains the price of this day week, and the latter has undergone an improvement in value of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per bushel of 45 lbs. Barley in plentiful supply, and barely supports its price. Beans continue in limited demand, and fully support their price. In Pease very little doing. There is an increased demand for Malt, particularly the finest qualities. Flour, from the abundance of the supply, is in limited request, at the price of this day week.

*Norwich*, Sept. 22.—We had a good supply of both Wheat and Barley to-day.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 58s.; White to 60s.; Barley was three or four shillings per quarter lower than last week.—Barley, 26s. to 30s.; Oats, 21s. to 26s.; Beans, 38s. to 41s.; Pease, 39s. to 42s.; Boilers, to 46s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

*Nottingham*, Sept. 22.—Average price of Corn:—Wheat, 58s. 6d.; Barley, 38s.; Oats, 30s. 6d.; and Beans, 51s. 3d. per quarter.



## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Bristol*, Sept. 20.—Beef, from 6½d. to 7d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

*Carlisle* fat cattle market on Thursday last was only thinly stocked with fat cattle and sheep; demand regular; fat cattle fetched from 5s. 6d. to 6s.; sheep, from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per stone of 14 lb., sinking offal.

*Horncastle*, Sept. 22.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Pork, 7½d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

*Manchester* Smithfield Market, Sept. 19.—We had a large show of Sheep to this day's market, which met with a very dull sale, although offered at ¾d. per lb. below the price of this day week. The supply of Cattle was fully equal to the demand, and only the fattest descriptions could be disposed of at the highest quotations. In Calves, Pigs, and Lambs, no alteration. Upon the whole, it was a very flat market.—Beef, 3½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6d.; Veal, 4½d. to 7d.; Pork, 4d. to 5d.; Lamb, 4d. to 6½d. per lb., sinking offal.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Sept. 22.—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was very short; prices 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: of Store Bullocks it was deficient; Scots, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, none here to-day; Cows and Calves, and Homebreds, sale quite flat; some good Horses, of both riding and cart kinds offered, but few sales made. Of Sheep, the supply was large; Shearlings, 20s. to 26s.; fat ones to 39s.; Lambs, 12s. to 18s. each; this was considerably exceeded, by one lot selling at 21s. Pigs cheaper, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

*Skipton* Cattle Market, Sept. 17.—We had a very excellent show of fat Beasts, Sheep, and Lambs, with a good attendance of buyers, which occasioned a good demand at last fortnight's prices.

*Wakefield* Cattle Market, Sept. 19.—There was a supply of Stock to-day, and their condition excellent, in general; and, although there was a fair attendance of buyers, prices receded at the commencement, and continued declining all the day; notwithstanding which many of both kinds could not be sold.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d. per lb.